

NEWS FROM BERLIN



By a Veteran Commander

THE German communiqué told us something new: it appears that the Red Army holds Oranienbaum 25 miles west of Leningrad (arrow "1" on map). This is important because Oranienbaum is actually the left flank of the naval fortress of Kronstadt, only 10 miles to the north. The right flank of Kronstadt is in Terjoki and the presence of enemy guns in both places was very awkward for the Baltic Fleet. Now at least the left flank is more or less secure and right for the season of navigation, which is all to the good. The Germans let the cat out of the bag by announcing that they had bombed Oranienbaum.

They also bombed the station of Volkov (arrow "2" on the map) and this, in conjunction with the Oranienbaum bombing seems to betray a certain amount of nervousness on their part for their Leningrad salient.

(Note to N.Y. Times readers: the Times map of the Leningrad Front as published yesterday is wrong. Krasnoye Selo and Pushkins (or Detskaya Selo on our map) are NOT in Soviet hands.)

Soviet fliers in six forays against enemy airdromes have destroyed or damaged between 150 and 160 German planes in one day with a loss of 21 Soviet planes. Soviet air power continues to assert itself very vigorously and the Germans will have to fish for aerial reinforcements from Europe before starting their offensive in the East. They will probably be able to dash more planes from service in the West on the theory that it is much better for them to lose the Mediterranean Islands and Italy itself than to desist from an offensive against the Red Army. And nothing much more than the loss of Italy seems to worry them in western Europe.

THE Island of Pantelleria has received an ultimatum to surrender and has turned it down. Now it is being subjected to concentrated naval and aerial bombardment and it is hard to expect it to last more than a few days.

The fact that somebody on the Island set off the land mines on the beach prematurely, when there was no attempt at invasion, is possibly a sign of panic, but a more plausible explanation is that there was fifth column work afoot (in our favor). On the other hand, of course, the land mines might have been set off by one of our shells or bombs (by detonation).

It has been disclosed that a small Commando reconnaissance raid was made by the British against the Island of Lampedusa. Two men were lost.

THE Chinese continue to develop their offensive in the "rice bowl" of China. South of Iu they have destroyed 2,500 Japanese fleeing from the captured river town. Some 6 miles northwest of Hankow the Chinese are attacking the road center of Yincheng.

In the fighting on the Honan-Shantung border the Chinese suffered a local reverse, having lost an important populated center which was threatening the enemy base at Linchuan.

Notes on the Soviet People at War --

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW, June 10.—The Moscow Institute of Foreign Languages has received dozens of applications from Red Army men and commanders desirous of studying foreign languages. Language studies for Red Army men at present undergoing treatment are regularly conducted in the hospitals by the Institute's teachers.

their resources for one of the mines of the Rostov region and sent a brigade of 20 timberers and mechanics to restore the mine, as well as 380,000 rubles for restoration work on a club, nurseries, and a school.

Spring sowing plans have been completed earlier than last year by the Kalinin region, Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic, the Gorky and Orel regions, the Kabardino-Balkar, Checheno-Ingush and Chuvash autonomous republics and by the Moscow region.

The sowing of cotton has been successfully completed in Uzbek, Turkmen, Tadzhik, Kazakh, Kirghiz, Armenian and Azerbajian republics.

The sowing of sugarbeet in the principal sugarbeet districts was carried out in a shorter space of time than last year. The central flax growing districts have either finished or are near finishing their flax sowing.

The area of the Manych Canal in the Salsk steppes was only recently the scene of fierce battles; now it is the scene of restoration work. A sanatorium has now opened for orphans and children of Red Army men.

In different districts liberated last winter, increasing numbers of restored municipal and cultural institutions have started to function. On June 1 Rostov's tram way line went into operation.

Considerable attention will be devoted to restoring Voronezh's municipal economy this year, for which purposes the Soviet Government has allocated more than seven million rubles.

In Stalingrad, simultaneously with the work underway to restore the giant machine building industry, measures are being taken to start the food enterprises running.

A number of departments in a Stalingrad confectionery factory are already working.

Karaganda miners in Kazakhstan have set aside installations from

Page 2

DAILY WORKER, NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1943

Day of Reckoning for Italy Near

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)
MOSCOW, June 10.—Commenting on the third anniversary of Italy's entry into the war, the Soviet government newspaper, *Izvestia*, writes today:

"Italy meets this anniversary under the blows of English and American aircraft, while some of her islands are already being shelled by the British Navy. The day of retribution is nigh. It is much nearer than was foreseen even by Mussolini's most far-sighted colleagues fleeing from the sinking fascist ship."

Red Star, the Red Army paper, carries a long article entitled "Three Years of Defeat for Italy," in which the author, B. Shatov, writes:

"Orbit reality has bitterly cheated the forecasts and aspirations of Mussolini. In declaring war on France and Great Britain he acted on his own choice. Very soon after, however, Mussolini was compelled to submit to the inevitable logic of events and act regardless of his own plans and possibilities for the poor military and economic organism of Italy."

The logic of the war, and above all the subordinate role which fascist Italy was compelled to play in

alliance with Hitlerite Germany as a result of her military and economic weakness, gradually pushed Mussolini along the road leading to disaster.

"Without having any direct cause for war against the USSR Mussolini was obliged, in compliance with orders from Berlin, to take part in Hitler's attack on the Soviet Union, and to pay with the blood of the Italian people for his alliance with Hitler. Mussolini was involved in the war against the United States in a similar manner.

"The past three years have been three years of endemic failures and defeats for Italian arms. The Italian Army suffered defeat in Greece where only the assistance of Hitler saved it from complete destruction. The two Italian campaigns against Egypt ended in defeat and the flight of the Italian troops headed by Marshal Graziani.

DISASTER ON SOVIET FRONT

"On the Soviet-German Front the Italian troops suffered a heavy defeat in battles against the Red Army, losing practically all of their divisions. The result in Tunis brought the war within immediate vicinity of Italian territory.

the United States, which are steadily growing. Italy's coastal defense is far below the mark.

"Thus Italy is unquestionably the weakest link today in the Hitlerite line. The country's weakness is revealed not only in the sphere of the material factors of the war. Moral instability in the rear quickly came to the fore when Italy began to be subjected systematically to air bombing.

ANTI-WAR SENTIMENT

"Defeatist sentiments are widespread in the country. These sentiments are penetrating to the most varied circles. The backbone of the fascist dictatorship—the Fascist Party—is cracking and breaking.

"Starting with August, 1942 there have been continuous party purges which have as their objective the removal of elements who are opposed to continuing the war in alliance with Hitler Germany.

"In these past three years of war-fascist Italy has lost the remnants of her state independence and become an appendage of Hitlerite Germany. There is no need to recall the facts of the complete domination of Germany in the country, where they hold the main levers of foreign and domestic policy and

where not a single measure can be carried out without Berlin's agreement.

"Mussolini has lately been trying to prepare the ground in the event of the defeat of his colleague and master. The appointment of the former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Ciano, as ambassador to the Vatican, is an attempt to prepare neopapal negotiations with the help of a person closer to Mussolini.

"In these past three years of war Mussolini has brought Italy and the Italian people to suffering in disaster. The terrible losses in killed, wounded and prisoners which the Italian people have suffered in this period, the countless economic sacrifices, the ruin of industry and transport, the starvation and epidemics—all this has filled the cup of Italy's suffering.

"Today the Italian people are on the threshold of greater suffering for the war knocks on the door of Italy herself. The six weeks of victorious war proclaimed by Mussolini turned into an exhaustive, protracted war for Italy. Nothing but ruins remain of the Italian 'empire' at the end of three years of war. Mussolini will not only lose the fragment of this empire."

At the same time, London Fighting French circles disclose other actions of French patriots against the invaders.

In Chatillon-Cognac, protest meetings with the tri-color flying are reported against conscription. Clashes with the police occurred.

In the Jura department, 27 youngsters scheduled for labor in Germany went into hiding and were joined by 60 from a neighboring village.

Railway communications between Paris and Berlin are so thoroughly wrecked by guerrillas that journeys now take at least five days.

Other Items:

At Saint-Claude, in the Jura, barracks occupied by German soldiers were attacked with hand grenades.

In Paris the Victoria Hotel, rue Littré, and another hotel on the Boulevard Diderot, where Germans were living, and a German garage, rue du Moulin Vert, were damaged by bombs which French patriots threw into them. Several Germans were killed or injured.

At Saint-Brieuc, the German Field Police station was damaged by a bomb.

On the railroad between Amiens and Montdidier, twenty coaches were destroyed. Traffic urgently needed by Germany was interrupted for 48 hours.

Near Ribecourt, in the Oise, the rails had been sabotaged, and a train full of German soldiers on leave was derailed off the track. Several Germans were killed or wounded.

The Bourgogne canal was closed to German barges for three days because patriots had dynamited the locks.

CI Sections Approve Action By Comintern

(Continued from Page 7)

and the Young Communist national (affiliated to the Comintern International as one of its sections).

"2. That not one of the existing sections of the Communist International raised any objections to the proposal of the Presidium of the Executive Committee.

"In view of the above-mentioned, the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International hereby declares:

"1. That the proposal to dissolve the Communist International has been unanimously approved by all of its existing sections (including the most important ones) which were in a position to make their decisions known.

"2. That it considers the Executive Committee of the Communist International, the Presidium and Secretariat of the Executive Committee, as well as the International Control Commission dissolved as of June 10, 1943.

"3. It instructs the committee composed of Dimitroff (chairman), M. Ercoli, Dimitri Manuilsky and Wilhelm Pieck to wind up the affairs, dissolve the organs and dispose of the staff and property of the Communist International.

"Signed by G. Dimitroff on behalf of the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International. June 10, 1943."

Underground Danish Paper Is Everywhere

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

STOCKHOLM, June 10.—The underground Danish newspaper, *De Fri Danske* circulates in more than 5,000 copies throughout Denmark and is one of the chief organizers of anti-Nazi boycotts, according to reports in the Swedish press.

The *Detlebske Handelsdiensten*, a

names of Nazis and sympathizers

as well as merchants who are

friendly with the occupant, all

of whom are boycotted.

"Thus, for instance, one of the

biggest merchants in the town of

Kilid was obliged to close down his

store because it was boycotted by

the whole town.

"In the course of the conversations full understanding was reached with regard to the urgent tasks of creating a second front in Europe in 1942.

"In addition, the measures for in-

creasing and speeding up the sup-

plies of planes, tanks and other

kinds of war materials from the

United States to the Soviet Union

were discussed.

"Further we discussed the funda-

mental problems of coopera-

tion of the Soviet Union and the

United States in safeguarding peace

and security to the freedom-loving

people after the war. Both sides

stated with satisfaction of their

views on all these questions.

"At the conclusion of the visit

the President asked Mr. Molotov to

inform Mr. Stalin on his behalf

that he feels these conversations

have been most useful in estab-

lishing a basis for fruitful and closer

relationship between the two gov-

ernments in the pursuit of the

common objectives of the United

Nations.

"However, the circulation of each

new number increased and toward

the end of 1942 reached 5,000 cop-

ies. Despite the difficulties en-

countered with the enlarged circu-

lation, the work was well organized.

Assistant editors were appointed in

the event one or several members

of the editorial board disappeared.

As the underground organization

grew the paper expanded through-

out the country.

"The underground paper is now

read by all. It is 'forgotten' in the

cinema, at bookstalls and in street

cars.

"The newspaper prints only au-

thoritative facts and well written

articles received from different

sources. Every issue carries a list of

urging an offensive in Europe,

read by all. It is 'forgotten' in the

cinema, at bookstalls and in street

cars.

"Our Slav brothers in Europe

and all other oppressed peoples

call for help. We dare not delay."

"The stirring declaration of our

President . . . that 'We are

going to strike next in Europe—

Women Hit Slander Against WAAC

By Louise Mitchell

Rumors of loose conduct among the WAACs were branded yesterday as outright Nazi lies designed to dirty the name of all American women active in winning the war.

Prominent leaders in education, trade unions and politics saw the hand of Goebbel's at work in the filthy stories now being circulated of "sexual promiscuity" among auxiliary women risking their lives in North Africa.

The rumors which got their take-off in John O'Donnell's column in the Daily News are now being broadcast on the Nazi short-wave. **DESERVES 2ND IRON CROSS** O'Donnell, who already has one Iron Cross medal on his chest given him by President Roosevelt for being a disease carrier of Nazi propaganda, deserves another.

Dean of Barnard College Virginia Gildersleeve told the Daily Worker that she agreed fully with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt who on Tuesday charged that the rumors were "Nazi propaganda."

"This is just what the enemy wants us to believe," said Mrs. Roosevelt. "There are four divisions of WAACs now taking the place of four divisions of men. The Nazis don't like that. If we could get 10 divisions of women we replace 10 divisions of men. They don't want us to do that."

The Nazi lie-mill got started just in time to wreck the recruiting drive now going on for WAACs who at great personal sacrifices to themselves are replacing men at the front.

INSULT TO ALL WOMEN

"The recent attack made upon the WAACs is to my mind one of the most vicious pieces of propaganda yet turned out," said Josephine Timms, national secretary-treasurer of the American Communications Association, CIO. "It is a direct insult to every American woman in the nation and can only be designed as another method of sabotaging our country's war effort."

Every effort should be made to encourage enlistment in the WAACs she said. The women of the Corps have displayed the courage of their convictions, have given up the comfort of their homes, the security of their time habits and by so doing are making a major contribution to the war."

The WAAC patriots have the support of every working woman and are to be congratulated, she insisted. The fascist lies are also intended to wreck several bills now before Congress which if passed will make the WAACs a permanent part of the Army and allow the WAVES to go overseas.

Opponents of these bills are the "kinder, more 'suehe" reactionaries who would like to keep women from their rightful place among front line fighters. These are the same disrupters who map with false piety about sweater girls in defense plants.

WAACS

The issue of sexual promiscuity has always been dragged in when women were making new advances in economic, political and social fields, declared Elizabeth A. Flynn, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party.

"I have travelled thousands of miles in the past few weeks and seen hundreds of WAACs," she emphasized. "No where did I see a lack of seriousness, responsibility and courtesy. And that goes for the soldiers, too."

These slanders are in line, she said, "with attacks made upon women at every step of their advancement. Women were attacked when they went into industry, when they first sat on juries, when they went to co-educational institutions. Now the attacks are starting again as they go into the army."

HITS TALK AS NONSENSE

Miss Rose Schneiderman, president of the Women's Trade Union League, termed the stories as "nonsense."

"People who spread such stories have a poor opinion of young American women," she asserted. "A number of the women are former trade unionists and I am sure they are conducting themselves with self-respect as always."

Representative Edith N. Rogers of Massachusetts who wrote the original WAAC legislation has vigorously protested the rumors as has Representative Mary T. Norton of New Jersey. Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, head of the WAACs, has denied the slanders.

American women will answer these Nazi-inspired attacks by joining their brothers and husbands in the armed forces in greater numbers and by increasing their voluntary work at home.

O'Donnell's statement topped off a wave of protest by Congress-women and clergymen against "attempts to discredit American womanhood" by spreading rumors alleging promiscuity and lax morals among WAACs.

Col. Oveta Culp Hobby, WAAC director, asserted Wednesday that there was "no foundation of truth" for an assertion by John O'Donnell of the New York Daily News that "contraceptives and prophylactic equipment will be furnished to members of the WAACs, according to a super secret agreement reached by the high ranking officers of the

America's Fairest in North Africa



The women of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps went to Africa to do a job on the Nazis. But the disrupters who stay at home started vicious rumors about them. Particularly active in rumor-mongering has been John O'Donnell, Washington keyhole specialist for the Daily News. His stories have drawn protests from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby and Secretary of War Stimson.

WAVES Make Good on a Tough Job -- Doing Sentry Duty at Hunter College

When the Naval Training School needed a firm masculine hand, it saluted outside their sentry boxes.

For Women's Reserves was first opened in the buildings of Hunter College, Bronx Division, girls were assigned to sentinel duty at the gates with the idea that, while they might not be efficient sentries, they would profit in their future Naval careers from the discipline and responsibility imposed by this traditionally military service. They did. They also proved to be highly efficient sentries.

They have proved so efficient that they have now ousted men from all but one or two of the daytime guard duties at the station. Beginning this week the WAVES are taking over the two gates formerly guarded by men. They also are taking over the posts "on the hill" -- posts established in the area of apartment houses which have been converted into barracks for the Naval girls. It was thought until recently that these posts

were not safe for women to walk their posts in military manners and

never going into them except in inclement weather -- has had to swing a club in earnest. But each is instructed by Chief Cruise or by Coxswain Anne Pearce, his assistant, how to get a grip, which will not easily be broken, on the girl-soldiers marked "S.P." and carry billy clubs. They are taught how to carry the clubs and how, if necessary, to use them. Chief Cruise is an accomplished teacher. He spent 21 years as a member of the New York Police Department.

The girls stand guard only during the daylight hours and have so far, except for the publicized case of Seaman Pearl Roberts, found moral suasion sufficient. Seaman Roberts used her billy club efficiently in a civilian intruder and knocked him out in performance of her duty. She was recently cited for this resolute devotion.

None of the other girls who walk their posts in military manners and

Press Stirs Hatred Of Mexican People

The Scripps-Howard and Hearst press, which was largely instrumental in creating a lynch atmosphere in the East with its "mugging" campaign, has now joined in a wholesale assault upon Mexican-Americans on the West Coast. Written in violently prejudicial language, New York newspapers have cheerfully accepted and exaggerated the legend that the wearing of so-called "zoot suits" and criminality are synonymous.

Thus they conceal the fact that violence against the Mexican working population on the West Coast is not a new story. On previous occasions vigilante and fascist-inspired groups which flourished on the Coast have sought to create disunity among the population by making scapegoats of the Mexican people -- just as similar forces in other parts of the country have used anti-Negro prejudice for the same sinister purposes.

Meanwhile, nine prominent Catholic, Protestant and Jewish churchmen have issued a three-day survey at

WAAC training centers at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and Oglethorpe, Ga., issued a joint statement praising the moral and spiritual atmosphere in which the trainees live. They said parents with daughters in the Corps "can be reassured" that the training is strengthening the girls' "womanly character."

Cleveland Labor Picnic on July 4

CLEVELAND, June 10. -- Cleveland's 117th Annual Labor Picnic will be held July 4, Sunday, at the Ranch Picnic Grounds, 14300 Turney Road, Garfield Heights.

John Williamson, former Cleveland member of the Communist Party, will address the gathering.

Other attractions include dancing, outdoor movies and various sports.

The committee announces that the unusual foods of all nations, for which these annual Independence Day picnics are well-known, will be available again this year.

East Side OCD Drive Opens

Mrs. Joseph Kaempfer, executive secretary of the Lower East Side Defense Council, has announced that the council is inaugurating a drive to be known as emblem month.

The purpose of this campaign is to try to enroll every available resident of the lower east side not currently engaged in the war effort, into civilian volunteer work.

Each new enroller will receive an emblem, signifying that he is serving in civilian defense.

The Lower East Side Defense Council is the central placement headquarters embracing all of the East Side defense agencies. All prospective enrollees are interviewed here, and referred to the unions and disrupt the war program, says the CIO.

Capital CIO Asks Connally Bill Veto

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, June 10. -- President Roosevelt is urged to veto the Connally-Smit bill or any variation of it that may come before him in a resolution submitted by the Washington Industrial Union Council.

The bills stem from a reactionary alliance between labor leaders in Congress and their defeatist friend, John L. Lewis, and the aim of the measures is to wreck the labor unions and disrupt the war program, says the CIO.

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Civilian Front

By Isadore Begun

On June 2 the CDVO of New York launched an intensive drive for 500,000 civilian volunteers. The purpose: to bring the city's defense forces up to its full complement of 750,000.

Every win the war newspaper in the city has publicized, applauded, and supported the drive.

We are unable to check on what Goebbel's *Weltkrieger Beobachter* has had to say about New York City's CDVO drive, but it's a safe bet they ain't cheering about it.

Which reminds me of a paper in New York which ain't papering about it.

A couple of days after the big recruiting drive started the *Weltkrieger Daily News* ran its editorial comment. "Civilian Defense Hysterics" was the title of the cutie piece from the hand of an American Lord Haw-Haw—or was it Colonel Ha-Ha?

The editorial opens in a burst of enthusiasm against the CDVO drive by slapping at Mayor LaGuardia for suggesting that deferred men serve in Civilian Defense.

It then goes on to smear the whole CDVO drive with snarls at Grover Whalen, rising finally to a climax of Haw-Haw-han irony with this: "Really, these New York City air defense dodos seem more ridiculous all the time."

"Sick job, eh, Herr Goebbel?"

"Nice work, Herr Patterson!"

"The attack against which we are preparing may not come, as it may never come against some of our vital military outposts. But just as the military garrison of that outpost would have no excuse for not being on guard against an assault, if the attack is made on us, no excuse we could offer would justify willful or negligent failure to prepare against it. That is our military duty and there is only one way we can discharge our responsibility—by establishing and maintaining until victory is completely won the best and most effective Civilian Defense organization of which we are capable. Nothing less than that is enough."

—James M. Landis, Director, Office of Civilian Defense.

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Help Wanted—Female
4,600 NURSES, AIDES to assist graduates in hospital duties. 18-50; high school education or equivalent. Serve 150 hours per year (day or evening). Training by Red Cross (80 hours). Apply at your local Office of Civilian Defense.

8,000 HEALTH ASSISTANTS to assist nurses in schools, chest clinics, child health stations, health education, follow-up, etc. 20-45; high school education. Serve 3 3-hour shifts (daytime only). Training by the Department of Health—2 2-hour lectures and 3-hour periods of observation (in two week period). Apply at your local CDVO.

Says Health Commissioner Stenberg:

"There may not be quite as much glamour connected with boiling syringes, preparing patients for examination or keeping clinic records as there is in marching off to war, but civilian help may very possibly be a deciding factor in winning."

Council Backs Most of Mayor's Budget Veto

(Continued from Page 1)

for fuel, which Democrats claimed was unnecessary because of a stockpile at the disposal of the city.

STAND FIRM BY VETO

The other members of the Council minority, including three Laborites, Genevieve Earle, an Independent; Meyer Goldberg, Independent Republican, and Peter V. Cacchione, Communist, stuck by their guns, and opposed all budget cuts.

Station WNYC and the Medical Research Institute as well as all original appropriations for the Board of Education were retained as Councilmen Isaacs and Powell sustained the veto on these items.

Councilman Cacchione put the question squarely when he stated that the issue was one of social services or lower taxes.

"In all budget disputes," he said, "there are those who stand for better social services and those who want lower taxes."

Cacchione argued for his resolution for a special session of the State Legislature in order to raise sufficient funds for an adequate budget. He served notice that he would press for its adoption at the next session of the Council. He was backed by Councilmen Isaacs and Powell, as well as by other members of the minority, but was attacked by the Democratic majority leaders.

The demands of our armed forces have caused a serious shortage of doctors and nurses in every community. While there is little that the average person can do about the shortage of doctors (except to be healthy) there is much that can be done to make up for the shortage in nursing. I refer, of course, to the matter of nurses' aids and health assistants.

Few people realize how important nursing care is to a patient in the hospital. As a physician I do not hesitate to say that most patients get well because of the nursing care they receive. In many instances, the function of the doctor is to make a diagnosis and to advise the rest to the responsibility of the nurses. The cleanliness and neatness of the bed, the accurate administration of medicines, the patient preparation and dispensation of food and drink, the satisfaction of the many needs of the patient—all these frequently decide the issue between life and death.

If this were all, it would be reason enough to make a woman want to become a nurses' aid. But there are other advantages which would make it a real experience. It represents both an individual and social education, for an individual and social education, for a nurses' aid learns not only the invaluable art of nursing, but, also, the exciting problems of contact with people who are in crisis because of illness. She learns about people, all sorts of people, how they think, what makes them sick, how they live. And from this she will derive a knowledge and self-confidence which will stand her in good stead when she or members of her family are in need of nursing help.

I would, therefore, urge every woman reader of your column to seriously consider becoming a nurses' aid or health assistant as her contribution toward maintaining the health of the home front. The work is interesting and not very hard. Several hours a week are required, and housewives or workers can arrange a schedule to suit their free hours.

With best regards and sincere wishes for your good health and a speedy victory over the worst disease of all—fascism, I am, Comradely yours,

Dr. D. C.

'Save Me From Death In Georgia!'

(Continued from Page 1)

authorities will demand his extradition.

CIO TO DEFEND HIM
The State CIO has taken the position that if anyone in Georgia attempted in 1939 to execute an extra-legal sentence of death against Buckhannon, that person should not now have the opportunity for completing the job.

"The State CIO is happy to have an opportunity to defend this runaway slave," declared Irving Abramson, speaking for the New Jersey State CIO.

He added:

"To my mind the punishment he received for a petty schoolboy theft is almost beyond belief. I don't believe it could happen anywhere but in Georgia. It is an example of economic slavery at its worst. We need to publicize this case far and wide. I know that the people of New Jersey will give Buckhannon all the support that he will need to prevent his return to what might well be his death—and I don't mean just the trade union movement. All of New Jersey citizenship is invited to join the Committee for the Defense of Samuel Buckhannon. I have no doubt whatsoever that the response will be overwhelming and will be effective in keeping this villain out of Georgia."

The firm of Isserman, Isserman and Kapelsohn, which has been retained in the present fight, was recently successful in defending David William of Linden, N. J., against extradition proceedings to South

Carolina. It was also instrumental in securing a pardon from the governor of North Carolina for Mason Wellman, who had been sentenced to death on a frame-up "rape" charge.

Sol D. Kapelsohn, speaking for the law firm, said yesterday:

"It is to the credit of the State of New Jersey that people come here for justice and for protection against their oppressors. I know their confidence in democracy as it is practiced here will not be in vain.

So far as we are concerned, we are ready and proud to defend these people just as often as we meet them.

"I have spoken to Samuel Buckhannon and have seen the shovel mark on his head and body. From that point on, it was impossible for me to fail to work for his defense. The punishment which he received both in the original sentence and in the treatment which he described, to me indicates barbarity which we expect only from our Axis enemies, but which for the United States of America sounds like a tail from the dim past. It is revolting that in any court of this country the effort to continue an absolute economic slavery should be implemented by acts of coarse and depraved brutality."

"Georgia may welcome an abundance of slave labor to maintain its roads and bridges, but I don't think New Jersey will help in the efforts to secure them. I believe that Buckhannon has paid the penalty for this juvenile offense many times over."

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End Anti-Negro Strike in B'klyn Plant, CIO Union Acts to Expel Ringleaders

Getting a Raise Through the WLB

By Dorothy Loeb

Earl Browder tells a story about unions in three like shops. Each went to the War Labor Board with comparable demands for wage adjustments. Two got turned down and the third won out. Investigation that followed the first, hurt cries of "discrimination" revealed that the first two hadn't presented their case in a way that took full advantage of board procedure while the third had.

What the general secretary of the Communist Party described as happening in Chicago is happening in many another city, owing to slowness of the labor movement to master the technique of presenting cases within the requirements set down by the board.

President Roosevelt's April 8 "hold-the-line" order and the May 12 interpretations which followed did modify the possibilities for winning wage adjustments but they didn't eliminate them and leaders of labor who seek to solve the economic problems of their unions so as to best mobilize them behind the war, will do well to acquaint themselves with the "how" of board procedure.

There is no doubt that the new orders demand a more elaborate presentation by unions seeking wage adjustments. But the difficulties can be met and overcome by alert and thorough-going labor leaders who make it their business to master the new requirements.

Usually demands for wage adjustments are sought on the basis of the cost-of-living. The "hold-the-line" order stipulates that increases should not be given if they add to the cost-of-production. That means that labor must know what the cost-of-production is, must be prepared to show that the adjustments it seeks meet the limits that have been set. If production has increased, or can be increased, labor must link its presentation with this, and demonstrate its connection with decreasing cost of production.

It's important to note in this connection that the National War Labor Board and the regional boards as well weigh cases by and large by the material that comes before them. Although rulings in past actions have piled up precedents, which guide in making decisions, everything that the union submits is considered.

If a local, for example, seeks adjustments by establishing that wages in its shop are sub-standard, it can try to prove its case by citing pay in 10 comparable plants or 100, if it can find them. The experience of the American Communications Association, CIO, in the Postal Telegraph case, shows that where care and attention is given to the presentation of carefully documented data, this is taken into account by the WLB and figures in the decision.

Over and above, these general considerations, there are specific provisions for wage adjustments, established in recent WLB rulings which unionists should have in mind in preparing their cases.

These include:

INCENTIVE WAGES

The "hold-the-line" order officially recognized incentive plans, which link increased pay with increased production, as government policy.

The Regional War Labor Board in the New York-New Jersey area put this policy into practice in the Shuron Optical Co. case together with an opinion in which Theodore W. Kheel, chairman, commented:

"Such incentive plans as these are expected to become more usual with the elimination of WLB approval of wage increases to correct inter-plant inequalities. As a general policy, we will approve those plans which result in lower unit labor costs, since the resulting increased production is to be desired in these times of manpower scarcity."

Significantly, this decision of the Regional WLB affecting only 62 workers is reported in great detail in the current AFL newsletter, indicating that the federation is beginning to take an interest in this method of gaining increased earnings for workers who patriotically boost war production.

LITTLE STEEL FORMULA

Increases can be won within the Little Steel formula, which allows a general increase up to 15 per cent over Jan. 1, 1941, to compensate for increases in the cost of living, while most of the unions in big war industries have already taken advantage of the 15 per cent, there are millions of workers who still have not received it. The International Ladies Garment Workers Union, for example, only recently got a final award under their head.

SUB-STANDARD ADJUSTMENTS

Adjustments can be obtained to correct sub-standards of living. In the New York-New Jersey area, the board tentatively has set a figure of 50 cents an hour under which such adjustments may be made.

Sub-standard conditions may also be adjusted in categories well above the absolute cost-of-living mini-



*YOU DON'T SUPPOSE THESE ONIONS KNOW THEY'RE IN A VICTORY GARDEN?

Another Mine President to Lewis...

Reid Robinson, leader of 100,000 CIO metal miners, examines the strike policies of John L. Lewis in the current issue of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union international organ and pronounces them as unfurled under "the banner of treason—the sign of the double cross."

Robinson, whose union won the portal-to-portal demand for its own members through use of government agencies, declares only powerful backing from people who are determined to use the just demands of the coal miners as a football could make Lewis take the position that he takes now.

"I predict now," says Robinson, "that Lewis will support the Republican candidate for president, no matter who he is or how reactionary he is."

The union leader, who is also a national vice-president of the CIO, hit hard against the notion that labor waived its right to strike "as a favor to the nation and to the employers."

ASSAILED FALSE NOTION

"Lewis and his imitators are just a little insulting to the great mass of American workers if they dare to presume that unionists would pledge not to strike for the sake of making a 'concession' to the boss or even to the government," Robinson said.

"Working people have suffered too often and too long to lightly toss away their historic weapon for economic advancement."

"Labor made its no-strike pledge for very sound and very militant reasons. Labor correctly estimated the character of this war as a people's war, a war for the liberation of millions, a war to keep civilization from going backwards, a war to protect our families and our unions."

Thousands of union men and women will gather at an open-air labor rally to be held at 4:30 P. M. on Tuesday, June 22, on 36th St. between 7th and 8th Aves. Leaders of labor and industry will participate in the ceremonies. Thirty Soviet seamen, representing the Red Army, the Red Navy and the Soviet Merchant Marine, will sing a group of Russian battle songs.

Among those who will speak at the rally are Representative Samuel Dickstein, Saul Mills, secretary of the New York Industrial Union Council, CIO, William Edlin, editor of the Jewish Day, Charles Collins, Negro labor leader, and Maurice Reinherz, Morris W. Haff and Lou Schneider, representing the garment and dress industries. James J. Walker, impartial chairman of the cloak and suit industry and former mayor of New York, will chair the union leader said.

LEWIS BETRAYS MINERS

Lewis could have won the portal-to-portal pay demand just as Mine, Mill and Smelter did, but he refused to join the action brought by the CIO, Robinson continued.

"The coal miners have been unpaid for this work because John L. Lewis has refused to protect their interests through the proper government agencies, particularly the wage-hour division of the Department of Labor," the union leader commented.

"Seeking a wage-hour ruling would not provide Lewis with a chance to call a strike or embarrass the President."

The real champion of labor is not Lewis, and his "unionism-as-usual," Robinson added, but President Philip H. LaGuardia, Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and government and military leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union will address the meeting.

Tickets for the Randall's Island meeting priced at 25 and 50 cents, may be purchased at Russian War Relief, 11 E. 38th St., New York City, and at many union headquarters. Allen Wardwell, chairman of the New York Committee of Russian War Relief, urged early purchase of seats. All previous Russian War Relief meetings of this scope, he pointed out, have been sell-outs.

Plant, Local Unite in Appeal

Work was to be resumed at A. M. today at the Acme Backing Corp., Brooklyn war plant, where important production for the Navy was interrupted for a day and a half by a shocking incident of anti-Negro incitement.

Intervention by the War Department, the War Manpower Commission, the State War Council, the City CIO Council and Local 121, United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers to which the 100 workers who had resulted in the decision to return to work.

GETS APPROVAL

The Daily Worker learned that this general plan has been receiving favorable attention from the highest administration officials and that action is expected shortly.

Three shop committee members, ring leaders in the move by which workers stopped production rather than work with a Negro, do not go back with the rest. They are: Frank Fox, Joseph Gerace and Otto Chido. Their return will be subject to further review.

EXPULSION CHARGES

Charges looking to their expulsion from Local 121 which has a closed shop agreement with Acme will be placed against them, it was said at the union office. If expulsion charges are upheld, this would automatically preclude their return to the plant.

The Negro over whom the stoppage was called is Segundo Corchado, 51, of 246 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, a merchant seaman who only gave up delivering the goods to beat the Axis because of ill health in his family requiring his presence at home.

Both management and Local 121 maintain a firm anti-discrimination policy. Corchado was the fourth Negro on the Acme payroll. Three others had worked there without incident and Corchado himself was employed there several days without trouble until he was transferred to the spreading department, long a center for a clique spreading anti-war, pro-Nazi propaganda, it was learned.

Corchado was assigned to his job there at 12:30 P. M. Wednesday just after lunch. Before he had a chance to show what he could do, three shop stewards went to Everett R. Jenkins, factory superintendent, and threatened to quit if Corchado wasn't taken out. Jenkins refused to take him out. Ten minutes later, the three walked out with their department quit and 63 others joined them.

Leo Velardi, Local 121 business agent, hurried to the strikers and urged them to return to work. He warned that their action hampered the war effort and was contrary to all union policy.

He brought messages from Charles Schroeder, local president and Martin Wagner, international president. A merchant seaman who addressed the strikers Wednesday night urging their return was not heeded, nor was a talk by Police Commissioner Reilly.

A message sent to the strikers by the Greater New York Industrial Union Council, signed by Joseph Curran, president, and Saul Mills, secretary, urged an immediate return to work and warned that the stoppage violated labor's no-strike pledge, the national CIO war policy and program and their own union contract.

"Your strike can aid only Hitler and all enemies of America," the CIO wired. "In the name of all that is decent or brotherly in a free and democratic country and in conformity with your solemn obligations in this peoples war, we urge your immediate return to work."

The Senate committee prepared to tighten the ban on subsidies after hearing Richard Gilbert, OPA Economic Adviser, testify that "in the absence of subsidies we cannot have a simple, sensible set of price regulations."

Gilbert said that "small subsidies" would have enabled the OPA to hold the line on the price ceilings in the now discarded general maximum price regulation.

WARN OF PRICE RISE

But he charged that opposition by Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard had prevented action on the subsidies.

Gilbert warned that the cost of living by the end of this month will have gone up 7 1/2 per cent since September, 1942, the date fixed by the second price control act of Oct. 2 for stabilization of the cost of living.

The cost of living is now going up one per cent a month, and food prices are going up at the rate of three per cent a month, Gilbert said.

OPA officials in the meantime stated that fresh vegetable prices would be rolled back as much as 25 to 40 per cent and in some cases more.

Gilbert said that vegetable and fruit prices could be rolled back substantially without subsidies and "still give the farmer a fair return and the processor and distributor a fair margin."

The OPA expert gave newspapermen figures which showed that prices on vegetables to farmers had skyrocketed in the last few months. The farmer sold cabbage at \$30 a ton in March, 1943, as compared with \$20 a ton in March, 1942. The parity price on cabbage is \$20 a ton. Between September 1942 and April 1943, Gilbert said, prices at which farmers sold green beans had gone up 121 per cent, lettuce 38 per cent, cabbage 105 per cent, onions 80 per cent and potatoes 65 per cent.

"Our papers are dedicated, at every moment and in every instance, to the purpose embodied on their front page masthead: 'National unity for victory over Nazism-Fascism.' Such a purpose makes it imperative that these papers have the sinews and strength to carry forward effectively in the present great moment of history."

Circulation building and fund raising are inseparably linked in this drive, Bob Appel, circulation manager, explained to the delegates. Every subscription to The Worker must be made to commit himself on this program, not just through words but through his every-day deeds," he said.

FDR to Seek Showdown for Price Subsidy

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, June 10.—As the attack on Capitol Hill against the administration plan to roll back prices reached a new climax, President Roosevelt was reported today to be ready to demand a showdown on the issue by asking for affirmative action on a huge subsidy program to smash food prices.

In a memorandum to the War Manpower Commission, the Labor Victory Committee asked for positive administration legislation for a \$2,000,000,000 subsidy program.

MAYOR GREETS RALLY

The Daily Worker learned that this general plan has been receiving favorable attention from the highest administration officials and that action is expected shortly.

In the meantime, the Senate Banking and Currency Committee voted unanimously to reconsider the phrasing of the ban on subsidies which it included in the bill extending the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Senator John H. Bankhead, of Alabama, acting chairman of the committee said that the purpose of this action was to make the restriction on subsidies tighter.

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OPA officials in the meantime stated that fresh vegetable prices would be rolled back as much as 25 to 40 per cent and in some cases more.

Gilbert said that vegetable and fruit prices could be rolled back substantially without subsidies and "still give the farmer a fair return and the processor and distributor a fair margin."

The OPA expert gave newspapermen figures which showed that prices on vegetables to farmers had skyrocketed in the last few months. The farmer sold cabbage at \$30 a ton in March, 1943, as compared with \$20 a ton in March, 1942. The parity price on cabbage is \$20 a ton. Between September 1942 and April 1943, Gilbert said, prices at which farmers sold green beans had gone up 121 per cent, lettuce 38 per cent, cabbage 105 per cent, onions 80 per cent and potatoes 65 per cent.

"Our papers are dedicated, at every moment and in every instance, to the purpose embodied on their front page masthead: 'National unity for victory over Nazism-Fascism.' Such a purpose makes it imperative that these papers have the sinews and strength to carry forward effectively in the present great moment of history."

Circulation building and fund raising are inseparably linked in this drive, Bob Appel, circulation manager, explained to the delegates. Every subscription to The Worker must be made to commit himself on this program, not just through words but through his every-day deeds," he said.

The best way to expose Lewis and those who follow him, the union president concluded, is by popularizing the positive, militant, win-the-war program of the CIO. "Every person who would enjoy a position of leadership in the labor movement must be made to commit himself on this program, not just through words but through his every-day deeds," he said.

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Dodgers Nip Braves, 4-3, On Galan's Single in 9th

Bases loaded when Augie comes through; Newsom kayoed in ninth, gives only 4 hits; Durocher back at short, bats in run

By C. E. Dexter

The Dodgers came home to Ebbets Field yesterday after a Western trip in which they lost their lead to the Cardinals and won a ball game in the ninth inning when Augie Galan came through with a smashing single into left field with the bags loaded. Although two runs could easily have trotted home on the hit, all that was needed was one and that one was Arkie Vaughan on third base. That sent the Braves down to defeat, 4-3.

Going into the last half of the ninth it looked as if the Dodgers were going to start their stand on the wrong foot.

For in the top of the frame, Bobo Newsom, after hurling two-hit ball for eight innings, lost his touch and before he could right his rather large self the Braves had slammed a run over the plate and were in the lead, 3-2.

Just opened this inning with a double to center, went to third on Connie Ryan's fly ball and scored when Tommy Holmes banged a double to left.

At this juncture Bobo trudged to the showers and Max Macon stepped in to stop the mess. Stop it he did and then went on to become the winning pitcher when the Dodgers scored their run later.

LEO BACK AT SHORT

Perhaps it was Leo Durocher's presence at short stop for the first time this year, but at any event the Dodgers looked a bit scrappier than they have looked for some time. Leo got the good-natured rasperries from the crowd of 11,546 when he trotted out on the field and fortunately had only one chance in the field, an easy fly ball in the fifth. But he got one hit and drove in a run with it in the sixth inning.

In this frame the Brooks scored two runs off starting pitcher Al Javerry. Camilli walked and went to second on Herman's field out. Dol took third on a ball and then came in when Mickey Owen singled into center. Mickey promptly stole second and himself scored when Durocher popped one between third and short for a one baser.

That put the Dodgers ahead 2-0 and it remained like that until the seventh when the Braves, on one hit, scored two runs. Bobo lost his stuff here and walked both Connie Ryan and Tommy Holmes.

NEW MASSES

BRITISH LABOR CONFERENCE

Will the Labor Party Accept Communist affiliation?

A London Cable

By CLAUDE COCKBURN

PULPITS IN WAR

By HARRY F. WARD

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DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1943

Cacchione to Visit Dodgers Today, 3 P.M.

By Phil Gordon

At 3 P.M. this afternoon City Councilman Peter V. Cacchione together with three other people, will bring to the offices of the Brooklyn Dodgers petitions signed by more than 10,000 citizens calling upon Branch Rickey to sign Negro stars to the Dodgers.

After this came the Braves' upping in the ninth which keyed Newsom and out them one up. But the Dodgers came right back in their half and this is the lead, 3-2.

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SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Washington 000 000 201-3 4 0

BROOKLYN 000 000 002-4 1 0

Javerry, Donovan (8) and Poland; Newsom, Macon (8) and Owen.

Wynn, Scarborugh (8) & Early; Judd and Partee.

Boston 000 000 201-3 4 0

Detroit 003 000 005-5 1 1

Grove and Tresh; Trout, Goralski (1); Hemshaw (8), Overmore (9) and Richards.

Chicago 400 010 105-11 7 1

Detroit 003 000 005-5 1 1

Grove and Tresh; Trout, Goralski (1); Hemshaw (8), Overmore (9) and Richards.

NEW YORK 040 020 020-8 10 2

Philadelphia 001 001 000-2 7 1

Chandler and Sears; Flores, Burrows (6) and Swift.

Seattle 000 000 000-0 0 0



The June Pacts

A YEAR ago today, the historic Anglo-Soviet-American understanding on the second front in Europe and post-war collaboration was announced. Simultaneously, the Anglo-Soviet 20-Year Treaty for victory and for post-war security in Europe was made public.

In the treaty, the two great European anti-Hitler powers established their central policy for now and the future. In the understanding reached between them and the American government, a specific commitment was made to open a second front in Europe in 1942 and a general understanding was reached on unity of views regarding the post-war.

The second front was not opened and the Soviet Union continued to bear the brunt of the war against Hitler. But the coalition has persisted and has grown stronger. The efforts of Hitler, his helpmates within, the defeatists and appeasers to disrupt the historic combination have been defeated, although these forces are still powerful and increasingly active.

The popularity of the coalition and the understanding among the people of the need to strengthen it is overwhelming. The Fortune Poll, for example, has just shown that about 80 per cent of the American people favor full cooperation with the Soviet Union not only for winning the war but for organizing the peace.

Another significant indication of the popular support of the coalition is the growing demand within this country for an American-Soviet alliance, raising our policy to the level of the Anglo-Soviet treaty. Walter Lippmann's new book, published on the day before the anniversary of the pacts of last June, places before the whole country as a leading national issue the question of an Anglo-Soviet-American alliance.

The key to the further strengthening of the coalition for victory and the post-war still is, at it was last June, the opening of a major second front in Europe. This is the only way real coalition warfare can be established and the effective victory won which will guarantee world cooperation for a durable peace. Our possibilities are greater now than they have ever been.

Who Is Illegal?

EVEN a Supreme Court Justice is entitled to a personal opinion, though that opinion may be anti-constitutional, illegal and against the national interests of the country.

Justice John F. Carew of the New York State Supreme Court now finds himself in that predicament. In the course of a charge to the jury in the Jerome Davis-Saturday Evening Post libel case he made the statement that "no man has the legal right to be a Communist."

Such a statement can arise only from ignorance both of the law and of Communism and/or from blind prejudice.

We assume that the Supreme Court Justice is not willfully attempting to harm the war effort and disrupt national unity by use

THEY'RE SAYING IN WASHINGTON

The Historic Food Parley

By Adam Lapin

Daily Worker Washington Bureau, Washington, D. C., June 10.

MOST of the newspapers lost interest in the United Nations food conference in Hot Springs when the fake freedom of the press issue collapsed and reporters were permitted to mingle with delegates every evening. But President Roosevelt wasn't kidding when he described the conference as "epoch-making."

This was the first conference of the United Nations. And it proved that the United Nations can cooperate now and after the war. The conference set up an interim commission which is to meet by July 15 and pave the way for a permanent United Nations organization.

Hitherto the only functioning bodies representing two or more of the United Nations have been the various Combined Boards which have been confined to the United States and England. This for example is the character of the Combined Food Board. Even Canada, despite its vast food resources, was not permitted to become a member—although it is represented on some of the committees. Now the food conference has set a precedent for a new type of international body representing not only England and the United States but all the United Nations.

Perhaps most important of all, the Hot Springs conference was by no means exclusively a gathering for discussion on post-war problems. It did tackle some of the immediate problems of increasing food production for the war effort. For example, it recommended that food should take precedence over all other forms of agricultural production.

There was a tendency at first to confine the conference to long-range post-war problems. And the Soviet delegation headed by Alexey D. Krutikov must be given much of the credit for gearing the conference to the war situation. Krutikov's first statement early in the conference served to call attention to the urgent need of the Soviet Union for food now.

And at the end of the session in a speech moving a vote of thanks to President Roosevelt for his role in arranging the conference, Krutikov said that the conference had made a "positive contribution to the current problems of the United Nations, thus contributing to the early defeat of fascism and to the winning of the war in order to

gain a lasting peace and establish the peaceful collaboration of nations."

The Soviet delegates were also reported to have been active in insisting on the United Nations character of both the interim and permanent organizations which will be set up as a result of the conference. There was a trend among some of the British and American delegations to think in terms of an "international" rather than a "United Nations" organization. The difference isn't only verbal. A broad "international" set-up would have permitted affiliation of pro-Axis neutrals like Spain. The Soviet point of view on this question was accepted in the final recommendation of the conference.

For the United States the most significant recommendation of the conference was the first point in the program submitted by the production section calling on all countries "to increase the acreage under crops for direct human consumption" at the expense of "production of other crops which compete for acreage with essential foods."

I don't know how Assistant Secretary of Commerce W. L. Clayton of the United States delegation felt about this recommendation. But I can imagine Clayton is the largest cotton factor in the world, with huge investments in the ginning and processing of cotton. And the short-staple cotton grown in the South is definitely one of those non-essential crops which the conference recommended should be curtailed.

Clayton was assigned to the food distribution rather than the production section, and was reported to have played a generally helpful role even supporting the inclusion of school lunches for children and other measures to make foods available at low prices to underprivileged groups. But his membership on the delegation points to the influence which cotton interests still have in determining our national agricultural policy.

Recently James F. Byrnes, chief of the Office of War Mobilization, said that cotton is as important as steel to the war effort.

In carrying out the obligations to the United Nations and the war effort which our delegates assumed at Hot Springs, no job is more important than that of converting all our agricultural resources to essential food pre-

duction. And that means sharply curtailing production of cotton and tobacco.

SOME members of Congress still seem to think that anti-labor oratory and table-thumping get votes. And petty political fingaling has played a role, although, of course, not as important a role as John L. Lewis's repeated strikes, in the passage of the Connally-Smith bill.

Rep. Forest Harness of Kokomo, Indiana, thinks he would like to run for Senator next year. Harness, a die-hard isolationist Republican, has his eyes on the seat of Senator Frederick Van Nus whose record isn't particularly distinguished either.

So Harness figured he would get into the current labor-baiting line in Congress in a big way. One of his Republican colleagues from Indiana, Rep. Gerald Landis, had introduced a sweeping anti-labor bill which was pending before the House Labor Committee. But when the issue of anti-labor legislation reached the House floor, Landis was kept in his home town by the flood along the Wabash River.

Without even as much as a thank you, Harness stole, or shall we say borrowed the Landis bill and introduced it as a substitute for the Smith bill. The strategy was obvious. Harness was planning to tell those of his constituents who didn't like labor that he was responsible for curbing the unions. At the same time he obviously proposed to tell the workers of Indiana that the bill he introduced was less drastic than the Smith bill. Howard Smith himself, incidentally, was highly pleased with the Landis-Harness bill which was similar to his own and he insisted only on a few relatively minor amendments.

Senator Tom Connally of Texas was also playing politics when he introduced his anti-labor bill which he has persistently pushed for more than a year and a half. Connally and Senator Pappy O'Daniel of Texas are old-time political enemies, connected with rival machines. O'Daniel is the proud author of half a dozen anti-labor bills which would do just about everything but electrocute trade union leaders. Connally is trying to beat him to the punch so that he can proclaim that it was he, and not O'Daniel who got an anti-labor bill passed by Congress.

EVERYBODY LOVES A MYSTERY. And when a mystery pack's the anti-fascist wallop of Amen Dell on the spot, it makes the fans rear up and yell for more. Union man Johnny Angel is the hero. With his help, home-grown defeatists and their fascist pals, who hate the Stars and Stripes, are foiled in their plot. They see stars and get stripes. Author Amen Dell belongs to Lodge 558 of the International Workers Order. We're proud of him and of "Johnny on the Spot."

The novelist worked with the Federal Theatre for six years and was living newspaper managing supervisor for Power, One-Third of a Nation, and other productions which enriched social drama.

AMEN DELL

CZECH HEAD GETS GIFT. Dr. Eduard Beneš, President of Czechoslovakia, gladly accepted and commended a folio of 19 original Hugo Gellert silk-screen illustrations with text of the Century of the Common Man speech made by Vice-President Harry A. Wallace. The gift was made to Beneš at his New York quarters by IWO Czech and Slovak leaders, Peter Shipka, Helen Vrabel and Charles Musil, in appreciation of the cause of Czech liberation to which Beneš' energies are dedicated.

ON THE ROSTER. Color will be lent to the community-wide Flag Day celebration in Chelsea Park on W. 27th St. this Sunday, as two Yugoslav dancers and Italian singers perform. Costumed members will take part in the United Nations salute ceremony. Hugo Gellert speaks, and his silk-screen illustrations for the century of the common man speech are exhibited in Chelsea on Thursday, June 17 at the Muhlenberg Library, 209 W. 23rd St.

LONDON LIKES IT. "A beautiful and unique booklet," the London Daily Worker termed our publication of the Wallace document in 18 languages, with reproductions of the Gellert color prints. Describing IWO cultural achievements, the writer says: "I hope this one goes far." America likes it, too. And it's going far—into hundreds of national group communities and centers of the people.

REDUCED TO ZERO. No sooner did Pvt. John Yakovich spot a Japanese machine gun nest on Guadalcanal, than he decided to wipe it out, and did single-handed! The 28-year-old hero, member of Croatian-American Lodge 4388 in Detroit, won the coveted Navy Cross. John's mother, father, and younger brothers are turning out machines of war in their home city.

FLAGS UNFOLDED. Noting that the "American flag was born out of a war of national liberation," the IWO National Executive Committee, in a statement to its membership, asked full participation in Flag Day commemorations and stressed the inter-allied unity character of the celebration this year. "On this day (June 14) . . . the declaration read, 'The flags of the United Nations are arrayed against the blood-stained banners of Hitler's Axis.' Focal point of IWO Flag Day observances will be the purchase of war bonds to aid invasion of Hitler-held Europe.

TARGET FOR TOMORROW—SECURITY. Earnest discussions of post-war freedom from want took place at the annual meeting of Neighborhood Health Development, and at the luncheon honoring Sir William and Lady Beveridge. The IWO, long active in advancing social security, had as representatives at the luncheon, Vice President Max Bedacht, general secretary, John E. Middleton, vice president; Peter Shipka, national treasurer; Samuel Patterson, national organizer, and Ernest Rymer, activities director. Morning sessions were attended by Dr. Littinsky, Herman Seligson, and Esther Posner.

SON OVERSEAS. Mrs. I. Rubin happened to have the letter with her at the banquet in honor of her years of loyal work, arranged by the Women's Club of IWO Lodge 5 in Paterson, N. J. She read it aloud because it seemed to express so fully the great bond fashioned by the truths for which mothers and their sons do battle today.

"DEAREST MOM: I am now a thousand miles from home. . . . Tonight, on a thousand battlefronts, men and women are engaged in war. Their purpose in fighting is to preserve and maintain their four freedoms. They fight under the Stars and Stripes, they fight under the Union Jack, and they fight under the Red Banner, but they fight together. They fight against the forces who would dare to deny us our freedom of press, freedom of worship, freedom from want, and freedom from fear—the very things you taught me to love and respect."

"ABOVE EVERYTHING ELSE I want to thank you for teaching me that. If everyone was to teach children that, tonight I would sit by your side. All my love. Your Son."

THEY DESERVE. Those who serve, like Sister Rubin's son, merit every bit of comfort we can give them. Lodges will soon begin gathering funds to multiply this comfort and send it where it's eagerly awaited—to IWO members and sons of members in the armed forces. Our National Servicemen's Welfare Committee sends monthly packages of good books, cigarettes, candy and other "happiness from home." This month's book selection is Amen Dell's mystery.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1943

